

Calgary, two returns, September 16, and December 27; Pine Lake, September 18; Edgerton, September 26; Lake McGregor, two returns, October 10, and 13; Lethbridge, September 30; Waterton Lakes, October 20. Saskatchewan: Lloydminster, September 18; Mac Rorie, October 1. British Columbia: Vancouver, October 2; Comox, August 6. [This last is an interesting record; it is Ring-billed Gull no. 544527, and was collected by Major Allan Brooks, at Comox, Vancouver Island, just forty-five days after it was banded in central Alberta.] North Dakota: Battleview, September 26. Montana: Flathead Lake, September 14; Square Butte, October 16. Wyoming: Cody, October 24; Thermopolis, October 25. Idaho: Caldwell, October 2; Idaho Falls, November 1. Utah: Bear River, October 1. Oregon: Molalla, January 4, 1928. California: Needles, November 21; Gridley, December 11; Los Olivos, December 14; Barstow, December 27; Palm City, January 3, 1928; San Diego, January 27, 1928; Morro Bay, February 13, 1928. Sonora: Kino Bay, January 15, 1928.

I am indebted to Mr. Farley for permission to publish these returns.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, Orange County, California, August 7, 1928.*

On the Present Status of the Guadalupe Petrel.—Successive expeditions to Guadalupe Island during the past thirty years have returned with interesting representations of the island's fauna, and simultaneously have amassed evidence of the gradual decrease and final disappearance of many of the autochthonous bird species. The curtain has already gone down on the caracara, flicker, towhee, wren, and kinglet, and the results of the *Ortolan* expedition prepare us for the exit of the junco. Land birds have not suffered alone, and it has become patent that the Guadalupe Petrel is being, or has been, driven from the stage.

In 1922, the *Tecate* and, in 1925, the *Ortolan* visited Guadalupe, but the most careful search of the island failed to reveal the presence of Guadalupe Petrels. It is true that Mr. A. W. Anthony (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th Ser., xiv, 1925, p. 287) in reporting upon the collections of birds and mammals obtained by the members of the *Tecate* expedition, writes: "In former years there was a considerable colony [of *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*] along the ridge in the pine growth at the north end of the island. . . . In July of the current year the same ridge was explored and but little was seen to indicate a recent occupation of the nesting ground. A few burrows were seen, but they seemed to be very old. In 1892 dozens of dead birds were seen, where cats had torn away the breast, leaving wings and tail, enough to identify the species. Half a dozen similar dried bodies were seen last July, but so few that we were of the opinion that the colony was about finished."

None of the "dried bodies" was included in the collections, but the fragments of a wing collected at that time are in the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, and prove upon examination to belong to a bird of lesser dimensions than the Guadalupe Petrel. It would appear, therefore, that the colony was perhaps more nearly "finished" than Anthony believed, especially as no other specimens have been taken of late years, even at sea.

Aside from Anthony's report, the most recent definite record of the occurrence of the Guadalupe Petrel is from the pen of Dr. C. H. Townsend, who visited the island on the *Albatross* in 1911. He reports (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVIII, 1923, p. 6) the taking of two specimens of *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*, "Guadalupe Island, March 2-5."

I am indebted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and to Dr. Charles W. Richmond, of the U. S. National Museum, for the opportunity of examining one of these two examples. It is no. 305763, U. S. Nat. Mus., male, collected on March 2, 1911, by P. I. Osborn and C. H. Townsend. It has been compared carefully with the type of *O. macrodactyla* in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, and with material generously loaned by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, Carnegie Museum, by Mr. S. C. Simms, Field Museum of Natural History, and by Mr. J. E. Thayer. In spite of the fact that a few of the central upper tail-coverts and some of the rectrices are lacking, the bird is readily recognizable, not as *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*, but as *Oceanodroma socorroensis*, this individual being one having indications of white on the lateral upper tail-coverts. I have not had an opportunity to examine the second specimen (presumably in the collection

of the American Museum of Natural History), taken on March 5; but I see no reason for believing that it differs specifically from the other.

After the above paragraphs were written, a letter was received from Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, in which he states that he can "find no trace of an alleged specimen of *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*, collected by Dr. Townsend on Guadalupe Island in 1911." With regard to other examples of the species in the American Museum collection, Doctor Murphy says: "All of our adult examples of *macrodactyla* are labeled Guadalupe Island and were taken during only two different months—namely, March, 1897, and May, 1906. In addition to these, however, there are a male and a female in nestling plumage, collected by R. H. Beck in August, 1912. These appear to be true *macrodactyla*, . . ." The identification of these nestlings is doubtless correct; nevertheless, August seems rather late for young of this species to be still down-clad.

It would seem, therefore, that the disappearance of this species, presaged by earlier visitors, and its imminence stressed by Thayer and Bangs (CONDOR, X, 1908, p. 103), has become an accomplished fact during the last twenty years.—M. E. McLELLAN DAVIDSON, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, September 17, 1928.*

Lewis Woodpeckers Nesting in Colonies.—Each season has its surprises and new incidents for the oologist and birdman and this year my experience with the Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewisi*) stands out as the most interesting. May 22, I was hunting around in the bottomlands along the Columbia River in Multnomah County, Oregon, and located a nest of the Lewis Woodpecker in the main trunk of a dead cottonwood or balm tree. It was out of my reach, unprepared as I was at the time; so I made arrangements with Mr. J. C. Braly to go with me and take his extension ladder.

We went out May 24 and I got up and opened the cavity but found I was too early. This was a real disappointment to me as I had expected a nice set of eggs from the nest; and I never had taken a set of this species even though the bird is not uncommon around Portland. However, we noticed a pair around another balm snag less than a quarter mile away; and, surely enough, I found another new nest hole and lots of fresh chips on the ground. We decided that we would let this one alone for a few days.

June 6, I got a good man with climbing irons and belt to go with me. He got up to the nest and opened it and obtained five eggs with incubation well under way. The snag he was on forked just below him and while at work he saw an old hole in it not over 18 inches from the one he opened first. He opened this second hole up and found three fresh eggs. While he was at work here I noticed one of the woodpeckers enter a knot hole much higher up the snag; so he climbed up there. This hole was pretty well up and the tree swayed in the wind in rather an alarming manner, but the man was game. It was a natural cavity and seasoned like bone so that it was hard to chop through the shell. There were two fresh eggs in this. He had captured two of the birds in the cavities and turned them out but I did not see over three at one time about the tree.

We then went over to my first tree and found that a new nest hole was started near the one I had opened too early. My companion came down and we started away, but upon looking back saw a bird disappear into the trunk way up above where we had been working. He went up again, and surely enough found a nest cavity containing three young and three eggs. While here he heard a noise up even higher, and upon getting up there found a cavity containing six young. We finished up the day by taking a pretty set of five from another snag several miles away, but there was but one pair here.

I was not aware that this woodpecker, or any other of the family for that matter, colonized; but here were three occupied nests in each of two trees and less than a quarter of a mile apart.—ED. S. CURRIER, *416 East Chicago Street, Portland, Oregon, August 3, 1928.*

Bird Notes from Oregon.—American Scoter. *Oidemia americana*. In the writer's experience, this is a rather rare and irregular winter visitor along the Oregon coast. The scarcity of published records leads me to record the following occurrences. On